

In today's Jordan Times...

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Yhuda's much-deserved victory: Page 7
soviet drills start around Poland: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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AMMAN, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1981 — DUL Qaida 7, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Today's Weather

It will be warm, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight Low, Daytime High. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

House keeps on Soviet nervres

NGTON, Sept. 4 (R) White House said today... Dr. Schweitzer's hospital: Page 5

to ask for control Gibraltar

J, Sept. 4 (R) — Defence Minister... Gibraltar if it joined Atlantic alliance.

all not ask for... Gibraltar, we ask for the... Gibraltar, he said.

quake in Angeles

SELES, Sept. 4 (R) Earthquake shook... Angeles today, but... Angeles today, but...

in the city of 2.9... Angeles today, but... Angeles today, but...

to boost have-nots

ept. 4 (R) — France's... have-nots... have-nots...

was set by the U.N... have-nots... have-nots...

Jordan declared free of cholera after ten days pass without cases

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — Health Minister... Jordan declared free of cholera after ten days pass without cases

authorities indicates the awareness of our citizens... Jordan declared free of cholera after ten days pass without cases

In Al Mustaqbal interview

King calls for international conference on Middle East

NICOSIA, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — His Majesty King Hussein is quoted in an interview to be published tomorrow as saying the Middle East conflict should be solved at an international conference that would replace the Camp David framework.



sent to everything that Israel does make me feel frankly that America no longer has the freedom to manoeuvre.

U.N. kicks out South Africans

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 4 (R) — South Africa was ejected from the General Assembly today after being prevented from speaking on a point of order.

Before the vote, South African representative Adriaan Eksteen had tried to speak on a point of order.

Assembly President Ruediger von Wechmar of West Germany said he would be allowed to do so.

But Algerian representative Mohammad Bedjaoui, chairman of the African group, immediately raised another point of order objecting to the president's ruling, which was then overturned by a vote of 113 to 24 with six abstentions.

South Africa was suspended from the assembly in November 1974 because of its racial policies and was rebuffed when it tried to reclaim its seat in 1979 and again last March.

Mrs. Gandhi defends stand on U.S. diplomat

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that a U.S. diplomat refused accreditation by India "was connected with the intelligence services."

Tehran reports 'good results' achieved in enquiry into prime ministry bombing

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — Iran's chief justice and parliament speaker say "good results" are being achieved in the investigation of the firebomb assassination of the country's president and prime minister, but none of the actual perpetrators have been apprehended.

speech at Tehran University. "The president and prime minister of a country are assassinated... and all the responsible organs (of government) carry out their duties while at the same time taking part in public mourning."

Unidentified gunmen slay French envoy to Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (R) — French Ambassador Louis Delamare died in hospital after unidentified gunmen pumped six bullets into him in an ambush 200 metres from his residence in West Beirut today, a French embassy spokesman said.

impressive turn-of-the-century building known as the "Residence des Pins" from the pine trees which surround it, is close to the "Green Line" dividing West Beirut from the Christian eastern half of the city.

Earlier this year, the French embassy was hit in a rocket attack and a shell landed in the embassy compound.

The attackers drove in front of his car as the ambassador, believed to be 61, was travelling home from the embassy. They got out and fired at him through the window of his car after finding its door locked, the spokesman said.

press spokesman at the Quai d'Orsay (foreign ministry) in Paris, had served as envoy to Beirut for just under two years.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan hurried to Barbir hospital today as Mr. Delamare was on the operating table.

U.S.-goods boycott committee appeals for public cooperation

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (J.T.) — The Jordanian National Committee for the Boycott of American Goods issued a statement today calling on the Jordanian people to immediately begin boycotting American goods, commodities and companies.

Arab League mediators order ban on arms smuggling into Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — An Arab League mediation committee resolved today to ban all kinds of arms and ammunition shipments to Lebanon's civil war combatants and reopen major crossings between Beirut's eastern and western sectors, a committee spokesman announced.

means for easing tensions in this war-torn nation of three million.

on the arms ban. A spokesman, who declined to be named, would only say: "We support the efforts by the Arab Follow-up Committee for peace. Any progress towards peace aid national entente (in Lebanon) we support."

Court order to lift ban on digs bodes ill for Begin government

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 4 (R) — Israel's supreme court today quashed a ministerial ban on controversial archaeological excavations in a decision that posed problems for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's fragile coalition government.

Senators, representatives line up to veto Reagan on Saudi AWACS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — Twelve senators have launched a drive to veto U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposed sale of sophisticated radar planes to Saudi Arabia, calling it unwise and risky.

The veto would require majority floor votes in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, but opponents to the sale want to show their strength with majorities co-sponsoring the resolutions.

The Senate opponents claimed in their letter to senators that the sale would increase the Arab threat to Israel and reward Saudi Arabia for "opposing Middle East peace efforts" and "financing terrorists."

Okaz raps Tripoli, Aden for pact with Addis Ababa

JEDDAH, Sept. 4 (R) — A Saudi Arabian newspaper which usually reflects official policy suggested today that Libya and South Yemen should be excluded from the Arab League for signing a pro-Soviet treaty with non-Arab Ethiopia.

U.S. senator tours southern Lebanon, pledges to seek to expel Syrian troops

TEL AVIV, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — Sen. Alfonse d'Amato, one of the few U.S. senators to visit the Israeli-backed "free Lebanon" enclave in southern Lebanon, said today he will urge the Reagan administration to seek the expulsion of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

briefing from Mr. Haddad in Metulla, Israel's northernmost town.

enclave in 1979, and said one of his main aims was to gain the expulsion of the Syrian troops who moved into Lebanon in 1976 to quell the Lebanese civil war.

NATION

New special education grads: Nurturing a sense of commitment

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Fifteen Jordanians have successfully finished Jordan's first two-year post-graduate course in special education at the University of Jordan. The new graduates are now fully qualified to deal with the handicapped, and to offer them the services they so greatly lack.

The course was set up two years ago to meet the immense need created by the great number of disabled in the country, and to swell the ranks of the specialised supervisors who deal with them.

According to a recent estimate, there are around 20,000 mentally handicapped people in Jordan, with over more than 50 specialists to care for them. And there are only eight centres of special education in the country.

This year's special education graduates will, by comparison, be just a drop in the ocean; but administrators at the university's Special Education Centre intend to turn out many more specialists in the next few years.

The first batch of graduates are now trying their hand in the field.

As one of them, Mr. Hassan Muheisei, said: "The course has helped me cope with the handicapped, and to sense their individuality."

Mr. Muheisei has already had two years of experience working with the physically handicapped; and although this work had given him first-hand experience, he said, "I feel more committed to helping them now, since after graduating, I have been able to design programmes for their rehabilitation and education by myself."

Commitment and professionalism

For a long time, workers at Jordan's special education centres have been school graduates who were there only to earn a living. Thus according to Dr. Fawzi Daoud — head of the Special Education Centre — "We planned the course to create a sense of commitment among teachers of the handicapped. We want them to involve themselves wholeheartedly in training, and not remain objective spectators."

The two-year course was designed to ensure that students

keep in constant touch with the handicapped. Besides rigid theoretical studies and work with thousand-page reference, the students had to take part in on-the-job training at special education centres.

Dr. Daoud said, "We want our students to graduate with a sense of professionalism, which has been lacking in most of the supervisors in special education centres."

And throughout the course, the students were made to feel this professionalism. "Through our interaction with the handicapped, we came to appreciate them as human beings, and to enjoy the work as much," Mr. Muheisei said.

All students also had to show their creativity, in designing their own programmes to help the handicapped. The major problem faced by the Special Education Centre is a lack of university supervisors.

"The Centre's staff is deficient," Dr. Daoud said, "and we could not maintain intensive supervision of the students while they were working with the handicapped."

The centre intends to recruit more people this year, however.

Dr. Daoud pointed out that concepts have to change in the country. He said, "people dealing with the handicapped should become more involved. We do not want people with skills only; we want people able to understand, appreciate and analyse the status of the handicapped in Jordan."

The students' training also emphasised the development of supervisory and administrative skills. Now, most of the graduates can handle a special education centre and develop individual educational programmes for the benefit of each handicapped person.

In accepting students for the course, the university was arbitrary in the sense that any holder of a bachelor's degree was eligible. "But we want to be more choosy now," Dr. Daoud said, "since all applicants should be willing to work in the field and feel the commitment."

Yet, all things considered the first group has been satisfactory, and most of them intend to con-



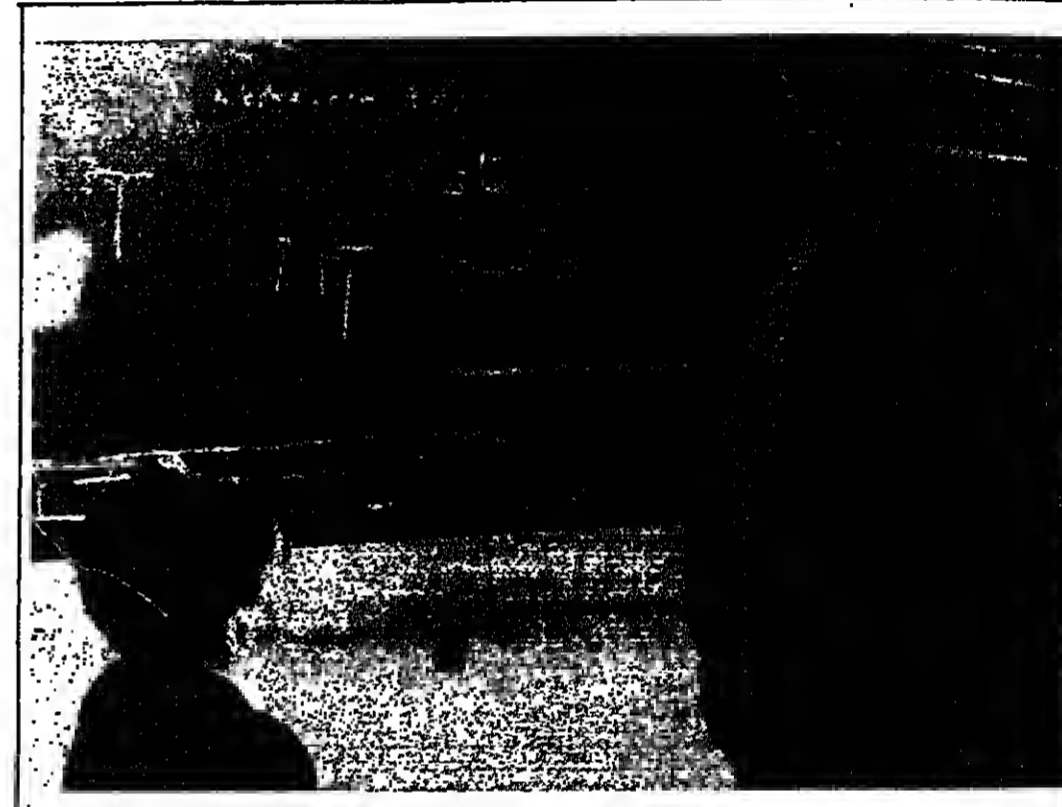
These learning disabled children need professional teachers who can appreciate their humanity

tinuing working in special education centres in the country. Mr. Muheisei said, "I feel more dedicated to my work than ever, because now I can understand every move and every expression of the disabled. I will never exchange my job for anything in the world."

Mr. Muheisei is currently working at Ruseifa's rehabilitation centre for the physically handicapped. "When I first started work," he said, "I thought the handicapped were different from other people. But now I know I was wrong, and my way of handling the handicapped has changed. I treat them as I treat other human beings, and there is no place for pity."

For Dr. Daoud, the eagerness of his students has been gratifying, and he feels that the course has achieved its aims.

"We hope that in the next few years, all disabled will be given a chance really to live, and to do whatever they can," he said. "But for now, let us just hope that our graduates will really be agents of change, not mere tools and huddles of skills."



Helping the speech handicapped: commitment needed

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoon
6:00 Rainbow
6:20 Science Fiction
7:05 Local programme
7:20 Local programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Cultural Seminar
10:15 Feature film: Family Lot
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Feature film continues
11:50 Religious programme

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Comedy Show
9:30 Documentary
10:00 News in English
10:15 Feature film: Family Lot

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Eternal Jerusalem
11:00 Sign off
12:03 News Headlines
13:00 Pop Session
13:03 News Summary
14:00 Radiodisque
14:10 News Bulletin
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Melody Time
17:30 In Concert
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Play of the Week
19:00 News
19:30 Top Twenty
20:30 Morecambe and Wise Show
21:00 Classical Music

BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1143 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Keynotes
04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections
05:00 World News; British 1:30 Review 05:15 About Britain
05:30 News Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Variations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Meet ... 08:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 The Story Behind the Song 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 World Newsdesk 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Time Off 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsdesk 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary; Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsdesk 18:30 Play of the Week; Accommodations 19:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Good Books 20:30 From the Promenade Concerts 21:00 Short Story 21:15 Music for Wind Instruments 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News: From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English; news/words and their

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

7:30 Cairo
7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Karachi, Dubai
9:50 Doha, Bahrain
10:00 Dhahran
10:05 Abu Dhabi
10:10 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
12:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
17:15 Chicago, N. York, Vienna
17:20 London (BA)
17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SA)
17:35 Bucharest
17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
19:00 Cairo
19:05 Amsterdam (KLM)
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:50 Frankfurt
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
23:55 Baghdad
24:55 London (BA)
01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

3:45 Jeddah (SV)
5:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:30 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:45 Bucharest
11:10 Madrid, Casablanca
11:20 Tripoli, Tunis
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Brussels
12:00 London
12:00 Cairo
12:05 Riyadh (SV)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Ibrahim Nassar 23552
Othman Mustafa Othman 74024
Zarga: Hussam Sha'ban 86432
Irbid: Ahmad Tawalbeh 2034

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Al Salam 36730
Al Nadhif (-)
Basrah 39117
Al Taj 71050
Zarga: Royal (-)

TAXIS:

Taxina 44660
Al Neil 44433
Tariq 23024
Shmeisani 65294
Asem 66903

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44283
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195

SERVICE CLUBS

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 3:47
Sunrise 5:11
Dhuhr 11:35
Asr 3:10
Maghreb 5:55
Isha 7:21

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orient-

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 3:47
Sunrise 5:11
Dhuhr 11:35
Asr 3:10
Maghreb 5:55
Isha 7:21

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Fajr 3:47
Sunrise 5:11
Dhuhr 11:35
Asr 3:10
Maghreb 5:55
Isha 7:21

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (A.I.A.) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22099
Cablegram or telegram 18
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 19
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	70	40	Bananas	260	200
Eggplant	160	100	Apples (Green)	350	250
Potatoes (imported)	120	80	Apples (Red)	350	250
Marrow (small)	220	170	Apples	180	110
Marrow (large)	150	100	Apples (Double Red)	370	300
Cucumber (small)	230	170	Apples (Starken)	210	180
Cucumber (large)	150	100	Melons	90	60
Faqous	130	90	Water Melons	120	80
Pees	300	240	Plums (Red)	270	220
Okra (Green)	300	290	Plums (Yellow)	270	100
Okra (Red)	290	200	Apricots	160	280
Mokukhiyah	100	70	Cherries	300	180
Hot Green Pepper	110	120	Lemons	180	120
Cabbage	60	70	Oranges	200	150
Onions (dry)	120	80	Grapesfruit	160	100
Garlic	650	500	Grapes	170	100
Carrots	130	90	Fig	280	200
Potatoes (local)	120	80	Peach	350	300

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

مركزنا من الأمل

Saturday meeting to launch Jordanian union of women

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 4 — A meeting called for 4:30 p.m. Saturday afternoon at the Amman Chamber of

Commerce's Department of Women has issued 350 invitations to women's organisations, four women's clubs and individual women.

The union will be a completely voluntary body, but supervised by the Ministry in the same way as the National Union of Voluntary Workers. It will be non-political and non-religious.

The outstanding aim of the union, according to Minister of Development Ibrahim Al Qasem, will be to provide a unified representation of Jordanian women's organisations at Arab international conferences, promote the identity of the Jordanian woman abroad. It will attempt to establish friendly cooperative relations with Arab and international women's unions, societies and associations.

The union will also aim at carrying out studies and research on women, and will co-operate with other parties in the country.

Sihab Al Qasem, director of the Department of Women, told the Jordan Times that this is meant to integrate the economic development of women's organisations. It is seen as coordinating the activities of the various societies, and their services cover the country.

For example, there are 10 sewing centres for teaching sewing in Amman, while there are very few in the towns. The same holds true for literacy programmes," she said.

The union will be expected to provide vocational training for women in poorer city and desert areas. It will also establish vocational training centres in 'Allan near Irbid, Thier Madaba and Kraimeh in Jordan Valley. These are mainly centres, and are not only for women.

At Saturday's meeting, participants are expected to submit proposals in writing, their own

views and suggestions for amendment of the proposed law. Applications for membership in the union can be submitted in writing by any women's organisation registered at the Ministry of Social Development, or by any individual woman.

Seminar set on leadership skills for management

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — A seminar on administrative leadership and decision-making will begin at the Jordan Institute of Administration here on Saturday.

The aim of the seminar is to develop leadership qualities in officials and managers, and raise the level of their managerial competence by acquainting them with modern scientific and practical methods of applied administrative

sciences. During the six-day seminar, participants will receive lectures on leadership and decision-making, human relations in management, guidance, deputising authority, centralisation and decentralisation and other management-related topics.

Sixteen managers and officials from industrial, commercial and financial organisations will participate.

Anani praises industry on plant visits



AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani yesterday made an inspection tour of the plants of the Arab Company for Steel and Iron and the Jordanian Company for Pipe Manufacturing to get acquainted with the progress of work and the conditions of workers there. Mr. Anani praised the management of the two plants and the development of heavy industry in Jordan

which, he said, covers basic needs in the country and creates continuous employment opportunities. He also praised the quality of the plants' products as being as good as imported materials. Mr. Anani also praised the cooperation between the pipe manufacturing plant and the Vocational Training Institute in training industrial students. He also expressed the ministry's preparedness to hold educational seminars for the workers.

AOAS seminar to study use of administrative case studies

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — A scientific seminar on the use of case studies in administrative training will begin at the headquarters of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences on Saturday. Thirty-one participants from 13 Arab countries will participate in the two-week seminar, at which several experts specialising in administrative training from Sudan and Jordan will lecture.

The aim of the seminar is to acquaint the participants with modern theories of training and training methods, and the basic theoretical concepts of training case studies. It is also meant to develop the skills of the participants in writing administrative case studies, and to highlight the significance of using such studies in administrative training.

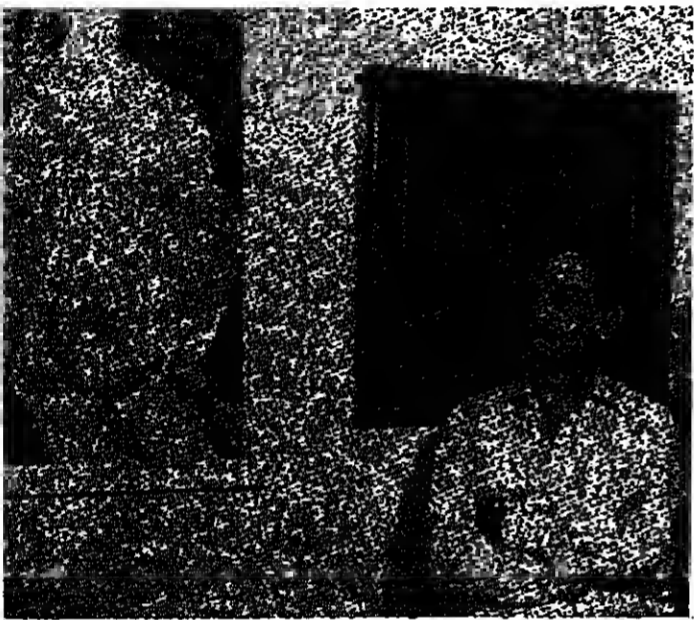
The participants will be given the opportunity to gain practical experience in the use of training case studies.

Transport Corp. aide dismissed for making false statement

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — The cabinet has approved a decision taken by the disciplinary council dismissing the director general of the Public Transport Corporation, Mr. Ibrahim Al Mahadin, after his conviction on charges of supplying incorrect official information published in the newspaper Al Dustour, in violation of Paragraph B of Article 82 of the Civil Service Law.

An investigating committee formed earlier had reached the conclusion that the statements made by Mr. Mahadin were incorrect and inaccurate.

2nd art exhibition opens



AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — The second fine arts exhibition, containing a group of Jordanian portraits and landscapes, was opened yesterday afternoon on the premises of the Fine Arts Association in the presence of Amman Mayor Isam Ajluni. Forty-two artists are participating in the exhibition, which will continue for one week.

In AFP interview

Peace requires an Arab initiative, Qasem says

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said yesterday that the Arab countries should take the initiative in defining the requirements for the application of the principles of a just peace in the Middle East.

In an interview with the French news agency AFP, Mr. Qasem said there is at present a general international consensus on the essential principles of a just Middle East peace. Even the United States refuses to accept the acquisition of territory by force, he said. Therefore, and in accordance with these principles, the Arabs should contribute to an international plan defining how to apply these principles in practice.

On the European Middle East initiative, Mr. Qasem said that Jordan views the Common Market's Venice Declaration, which defined the principles of just and comprehensive peace, as a step forward, and a positive development of European policy compared to past policies.

Mr. Qasem expressed the hope that the forthcoming Arab summit would discuss the Venice Declaration and the proposals made by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to settle the Middle East dispute, as well as the peace programme recently proposed by Saudi Arabia. He said the Arab countries should be able to reach a unified position on these plans.

Asked about the talks which His Majesty King Hussein held with French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris last week and the visit of French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson to Amman, Mr. Qasem said that he believes that French diplomacy is following the same lines it did during the era of former president Charles de Gaulle.

He said that among other things, King Hussein discussed with President Mitterrand the illegal, expansionist and aggressive nature of the Israeli plan to open a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea. He added that he can affirm that France will not render any technical or financial aid to this project.

Electronics class graduates at Queen Noor air institute

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — A new class of electronic maintenance technicians graduated yesterday at the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Training Institute. The graduation ceremony was attended by Director General of Civil Aviation Sharif Ghazi Rakan.

The aim of the course was to provide the necessary technical staff to operate and maintain electronic equipment at the new Queen Alia International Airport.

The institute also organises specialised courses in various aviation-related fields such as air traffic control, aviation information and communications, with the aim of providing the qualified staff needed to operate all the airports of the country.

ECWA sponsors conference on statistics at Amman Dept.

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — A conference of experts and advisers of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) will begin on Saturday at the Statistics Department in Amman. The meeting will discuss several working papers prepared by Arab and foreign experts dealing with the problems facing statistics departments in the Arab countries of western Asia.

The papers deal with the collection and preparation of statistics on foreign trade and industry, and the appropriate ways to use them to fulfill the goals of planning, development and scientific research.

Representatives of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, the U.N. statistical office in New York, specialists in foreign trade and industry statistics at the Department of Statistics and delegates from concerned ministries and regional institutions and organisations will participate in the one-week conference.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Qasem sees Saudi envoy

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office yesterday the Saudi ambassador in Amman. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries and ways to develop them.

Abu Qoura to Tunis league meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — The president of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, left Amman for Tunis yesterday to participate in the meetings of the executive committee of the league of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross societies which began in Tunis today. On the agenda of the meetings are topics related to that of the conference of the League of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies which will be held in Bahrain in October, to coordinate the stands of the Arab societies at the 24th conference of the international Red Cross, which will be held in Manila in November.

Fine, prison for bribery

AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Mahmoud Abdullah Al Dardasawi to three months' imprisonment and a fine of JD 10 after his conviction on charges of offering bribes to a civil servant. The court also sentenced 14 merchants to fines of JD 40 each for violation of Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor yesterday approved the sentences.

FOR RENT

Two modern furnished apartments each consists of two bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen and bath. Centrally heated with telephone. Location: Jabal Amman, between Third and Fourth Circles.

Tel. 41443 from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 4-7 p.m.

SALE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Ministry of Education/The Execution Committee of the MOE 2 five projects announces its intention to sell the following:

FIRST: Construction equipment and machinery

Description	Quantity	Site	Item No.	Description	Quantity	Site
Tower Crane	1	Site Zarqa Girls	23	Tower crane	1	"
Concrete Mixer "Benford"	1	"	24	Dumper	2	"
Dumper	1	"	25	Generator 200 KVA	1	"
Tranzmixer	1	Site Zarqa Boys	26	Mobile Concrete pump	1	"
Dumper "Scrap"	1	"	27	Tranzmixer 5m ³	2	"
Concrete Mixer "Benford"	2	"	28	Lift for materials	1	"
Lift for materials	1	"	29	Water pump	2	"
Concrete Mixer	1	Site Irbid Girls	30	Poclain	1	"
Steel Cutter "paddinghaus"	2	Site Husun	31	Vibrator	2	"
Vibrator ABG	1	"	32	Soil compactor	1	"
Compactor "Wacker"	1	"	33	Mobil Crane "Seiming"	1	Site Deir Alla
Steel Bending machine	1	"	34	Lift for materials	2	Site Deir Alla
Joy compressor	1	"	35	Concrete Mixer benford	2	"
Back loader JCB	1	"	36	Concrete mixer 320L	1	"
Generator set 250 KVA	1	"	37	Generator 13 KVA	1	"
Generator "Honda" 3.5 KVA	1	"	38	Generator Honda 3.5 KVA	1	"
Batching Plant Elba	1	"	39	Dumper "Bonar"	2	"
Hollow Block machine	1	"	40	Vibrator "wae her"	2	"
Law Trailer	1	"	41	Vibrator	2	"
Mercedes water tank 8m ³	1	"	42	Diesel pump	1	"
Concrete Buckets	3	"	43	Compactor Robin	1	"
Batching plant Elba	1	"	44	VW Mini Bus Model 1974	1	Ministry of Education Site

All these equipment machinery are under the temporary entrance situation and duty is unpaid, except the VW mini bus No. 114166 which have a private licence number plate.

Those who are interested in buying are requested to present their offers in a sealed envelope to: Projects Directorate, Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 9640, Amman: Tel. No. 44244 (Jabal Amman, Third Circle), by 2 p.m. on Thursday, 17th September 1981.

Second:

Household Furniture: located at Irbid Education Directorate/Services Division where it can be inspected. Offers to be presented in a sealed envelope to the same division by 2:00 p.m. of Thursday 17th, September, 1981.

Third:

Office furniture located in Amman. Those interested in buying are requested to contact the Chief Clerk at Projects Directorate/Ministry of Education, Jabal Amman, Third Circle, Tel. 44244 for inspection and presentation of their offers in a sealed envelope by 2 p.m. of Thursday 17th September 1981.

Remarks:

- The cost of Newspaper announcement will be borne by the winning offers.
- Offers should be accompanied by a Certified Cheque in the amount of 5% of the total value of the furniture and equipment intended to be purchased as an insurance bond.

Good vs. evil in 'The Good Fox'



AMMAN, Sept. 4 (Petra) — A children's play, "The Good Fox", opened at the Culture and Arts Department theatre yesterday afternoon. The play, which will run for 10 days, deals with the ethical values of society and concentrates in particular on the struggle between good and evil, and the final defeat of evil in the face of the ever-present tendency for good.

ITALIAN

Food Festival
Buffet Dinner
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Amman-Sheraton Palace

Jordan

IRAQI PRESS REPORTS

...in the Jordanian press...

BUSINESS HORIZON

Amman stock market: Annual return of 15.7 per cent

By Fahed Fanek

DURING the twelve months to June 30, 1981, the price of shares in Jordanian companies appreciated by various percentages. Bank shares rose by an average of 15.6 per cent, insurance companies by 14.3 per cent, mining and manufacturing companies by 11.3 per cent, electricity companies by 2.5 per cent, and services companies by 5.3 per cent. The overall index for all shares rose by 10.7 per cent in twelve months.

In comparison we find that prices of foreign shares in leading foreign stock markets fluctuated wildly. The maximum rise took place in Italy 121.4 per cent, perhaps owing to high inflation and the expectation of even more of it. In Denmark, 84.6 per cent, Hong Kong 71.8 per cent and Sweden 62.5 per cent. In other countries, a negative effect took place, shares prices in France dropped by 26.7 per cent, perhaps due to fear of nationalisation following the Socialist take over; shares in Norway and Belgium plunged by 25.7 per cent; and Swiss shares retreated by 2.7 per cent. On average the world index of stock markets rose by 16.2 per cent during the same 12 months.

This means that the rise in Jordan stock market index was moderate - in general, and rather less than the rise in foreign stock markets, therefore, there is no reason to fear a major setback in Amman stock market. It is more likely that the Jordan shares price index will rise even faster.

The yield of shares, i.e. the ratio of dividends to the market price varies with various companies. So far there has been no attempt to calculate precisely the overall yield of Jordanian shares from time to time, however, I estimate this yield to be around 5 per cent. This means that the shares of a company announcing a dividend of 10 per cent will sell at double the nominal value, while 15 per cent dividend will result in the shares selling at triple the nominal value, subject, of course, to an adjustment to allow for the degree of risk inherent in the type of activity or whether the assets are of real or financial nature, which is important in an inflationary climate.

In the outside world the yields differ from one country to another. During the above mentioned period, yields were 9.9 per cent in France, 6.1 per cent in the United Kingdom, 5.7 per cent in the United States and West Germany, 3.3 per cent in Switzerland and 1.6 per cent in Japan. The overall world index for yields was 4.9 per cent.

In other words the yield of shares in Jordan is about equal to the world mode if not slightly higher, and the return for ownership of Jordanian shares is on average 10.7 per cent in the form of price appreciation and 5 per cent in the form of a net of tax yield - a total of 15.7 per cent. This is a good return which is sufficient to cover inflation and leave a reasonable net yield.



Is he vigorous enough?

By Neil Lewis

LOS ANGELES — President Reagan, refreshed by a month's holiday, is turning his back on his beloved California mountains overlooking the Pacific Ocean to face a sea of troubles in Washington.

Mr. Reagan, 70, once-told close associate that with time for enjoying his ranch in the mountains growing shorter, he was determined to take on breaks there despite what the public might think of a protracted absence from the U.S. capital.

In fact, the public has no seemed to begrudge him its longest holiday of any president in recent years, which he ended with a flight to Chicago for a one-day visit before Mr. Reagan's return to Washington.

But difficult problems have been building up.

Although day-to-day operations have been handled by his senior White House staff, and Congress has been in recess, economic and defense issues have been developing to a stage at which presidential decisions are required.

Politically, Mr. Reagan has also had to be aware that his month-long break revived old election campaign questions about whether he was vigorous enough for his burdensome post.

The fact that the president was not awakened until more than six hours after U.S. navy planes shot down two Libyan jets last month fueled such speculation.

A spate of criticisms appeared raising questions of his vigour and his apparent willingness to delegate great authority to non-elected aides.

The harshest commentary was in last week's edition of Newsweek magazine, which portrayed Mr. Reagan as a man who worked few hours, leaned on his assistants and could not concentrate on complex issues.

A White House spokesman offered a staunch denial. But on the same day the president himself had nothing more strenuous on his schedule than a session with a renowned Texas cobbler to be fitted for a new pair of cowboy boots.

The public, however, continued to give Mr. Reagan one of the highest approval ratings ever for a president this far into his first term. Polls showed widespread approval for his handling of the Libyan confrontation and for his tough stance against striking U.S. air traffic controllers.

The forgotten debate...

ON THE surface, it appears that events are causing some friction between the ruling governments of the United States and Austria, on the one hand, and their Jewish leaderships on the other. In both countries, the Jewish leadership is challenging the policies of the government (because of the proposed sale of American AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, and because of the statements of Austrian Chancellor Kreisky on the Palestinian issue).

Underneath the surface, however, a far more important process may have begun, a process that was provoked and simultaneously suspended by the birth of political Zionism at the turn of the last century. It is the process by which the world's Jewish people must determine if they are a religion, a nation, an elite race or an international pressure group with special rights and concerns that take precedence over the rights and concerns of other people and other nations. Topics such as these are not broached lightly, in view of the ease with which one is attacked as being anti-semitic when one asks that Judaism, Israel and Zionism be debated and examined with the same intellectual and moral honesty that are brought to bear on other contemporary issues.

We hope that the current events in Austria and the United States would help the world's Jews, and the Israelis, assess their professed political goals as embodied in the state of Israel. Events suggest that Israel's stranglehold on political debate in the West may be wearing thin, and that Israel will be judged by the same criteria as are applied to other nations. Our hope is that some good will come out of these times, and especially that the world's Jews can grasp the important fact that for perhaps the first time in several centuries, a Jewish state can be accepted peacefully in the Middle East if it in turn lives alongside a Palestinian state. On such a reciprocal basis, true peace is attainable.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Will Iran heed voice of reason?

AL RAZI: Today is the first anniversary of the Iraqi-Iranian war which is still raging because of the Iranian aggression on Iraq's territory and waterways and because of the irresponsible actions of the Tehran rulers.

The Iranian rulers have rejected all mediation efforts by the United Nations, the Non-aligned countries and the Islamic states to end the war on the basis of respecting the rights of the two sides and of non-interference in their internal affairs.

Since the very moment of the outbreak of the war, Jordan adopted a clear stand of supporting Iraq. Jordan adopted this stand because of its belief that aggression on Iraqi rights is an aggression on Arab rights. Furthermore, Iraq has always stood on the side of the Arabs whenever they were faced with crises and danger and consequently, the Arabs should be loyal to Iraq and support her without hesitation.

The battle which the Iraqi army is waging on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland is a pan-Arab battle in which Iraq is defending the Arab Nation's dignity and rights. The outcome of the war so far, particularly after the big battle in which the Iraqis lost thousands yesterday, has proven that Iraq, which has welcomed mediation to end the war, did not do so out of a position of weakness but out of a feeling of responsibility to avoid spilling blood and to uphold legitimate rights - be they Iraqi, Arab or Iranian ones. The rulers of Iran, however, did not respond to the voice of reason and to the peace efforts.

Now, and after all that has happened, the Iranian rulers are invited to heed the voice of reason and to review their calculations so that peace and stability could be restored to this important part of the world, and so that they could extinguish the internal fire which is devouring Iran. This is much more useful and more dignified to the Iranian people to whom Arabs and Muslims wish peace and stability.

1 year after the Iranian war

AL DUSTOUR: Today the Iraqi-Iranian war enters its second year without any sign of an end to the fighting because the Iranian side is still insisting on its stubbornness, rejecting the voice of reason and the endeavours being made by the Islamic states and the international quarters to resolve the dispute through peaceful means. The Iranian side is not also responding to Iraq's declaration that it is prepared to stop fighting as soon as Iran recognises Iraq's legitimate rights and Iraq's sovereignty over its territory and waterways.

Insisting on its negative stand towards the peace endeavours, the Iranian regime, which is staggering under the blows of the opposition, tried on the first anniversary of its aggression on Iraq to carry out a counter-attack against the Iraqi positions in Sarbil Zahab and Al-Khafajiyah. But again it was defeated and it sustained heavy casualties and material losses on the hands of the valiant Iraqi forces which have proven throughout the year that they are capable of holding out and repulsing the attacks of the aggressors.

The year which has lapsed since the beginning of the Iranian aggression has proven many facts, particularly the firmness of the Arab will and its ability to wage the war, to win victory and to continue fighting while preserving the gains and victories they have accomplished despite all circumstances and developments in the battlefield.

The Iraqi-Iranian war has also proven the ability of the Iraqi leadership of President Saddam Hussein to take the sound decision and to carry out this decision through capable and qualified military force to achieve the goals, and to defend the Iraqi rights and territory as well as sovereignty without giving in to the Iranian provocations or threats.

LETTERS

Alia replies to charges

To the Editor:

It was unfortunate that the Jordan Times was taken in, when it published a letter (Sept. 3) written with anger and emotion by a citizen openly promoting a foreign airline against his national flag carrier on wrong and distorted basis.

The points raised by Mr. Nabil Sawalha can be divided into two categories: those which should not be blamed on Alia and those which are based on his gross misconceptions of the airline business.

He blamed Alia for not charging him for excess luggage he and his son had carried from London. The fact is that Alia's traffic and ground handling, at Heathrow are performed by Air Canada which is, as known, a reputable airline. He also thought that the duties of Alia's Public Relations are to replace the responsibilities of the Ministry of Tourism in publishing touristic pamphlets. He imagined that the arrival lounge is Alia's territory, not Civil Aviation Department, and believed that the Customs treatment can also be blamed on Alia's management.

It is not up to me to defend Air Canada for allowing Mr. Sawalha and his son to carry 8 kilos of excess luggage, nor the Ministry of Tourism for the marketing activity, or the lack of it nor the Ministry of Finance for the hostile Customs procedures, nor the Civil Aviation Department for the "smelly and hot" arrival lounge, but I would like to point out that even if these points were true, and mind you they are not, they are in no way Alia's responsibility.

The other parts of Mr. Sawalha's complaints are simple pitfalls that any experienced traveller would have recognised.

Mr. Sawalha said that the air-conditioning during the flight was not operative. If this was the case then, the temperature of the cabin at an altitude of 33,000 ft. would drop to 50 degrees centigrade below zero.

Actually Boeing aircraft are pressurised and the temperature in the cabin is fully controlled by the cockpit crew. Passengers have the right to request temperature adjustments to meet their convenience which Mr. Sawalha has failed to do.

The Jordanian steward, referred to as a "rugh village school-teacher" did actually act within his duties when he asked Mr. Sawalha to return to his assigned seat.

He thought that Alia's giving the British passenger a related ticket under the family plan was a price for avoiding the cleaning of the aircraft and repairing the seats. He ought to know that the family plan is an IATA regulation practiced by Alia and all other airlines, and I am convinced that it was not the reason for the British passenger choosing Alia as his carrier.

It is legitimate for any passenger to complain if his seat is broken or the hostess was not prompt in bringing him the drinking water that he has requested. But to write a lengthy article full of willful distortions written with sarcasm is neither fair nor constructive, and is unacceptable from a responsible citizen.

We, in our industry, are liable to make mistakes, but we strive with sincerity to perform better and serve at our best using national talents, improving on them by training, dedication and hard work. We also welcome criticism, but instead, Mr. Nabil Sawalha tried, in his own words, to "bash in" our faces, and that is beyond decency to say the least.

Munib Toukan
Vice President,
Public Relations, Alia
Amman



West Bank, Gaza workers in chains

The first American trade union delegation to visit the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, sponsored by the Association of Arab-American University Graduates (AAUG), made a one-week visit to the area this spring. Following is the full text of their initial statement:

AS A DELEGATION of American trade unionists visiting the West Bank, Gaza and Israel for one week we do not claim to be authorities on either the social, economic, or political problems that separate the Israeli and Palestinian people.

As trade unionists, however, aware of the basic principles of the labour movement, we are greatly disturbed about the grave restrictions and totally undemocratic procedures that have been placed upon the Palestinian trade union movement in the occupied territories. Normal basic union functions such as the right to conduct union meetings, to publish and distribute union papers and pamphlets, union demonstrations, and the right to form and organise new unions are severely restricted and more often than not prohibited.

Further more, the discrimination towards Palestinian workers in producing them to the lowest paid jobs, and taking deductions from their wages for benefits that are denied to them, is totally unacceptable to us and should be to trade unionists throughout the world.

As citizens who believe in the rights of all people to live in a free and democratic society, we are appalled at actions of the occupying army. We feel impelled to speak out on the confiscation of Palestinian land, at the internment of innocent people, at the torture and internment of prisoners, at the attempt to criminalise those who want nothing more than their basic human rights, the right to live in peace in their homeland and the right to self-determination.

We are further appalled at the army's abridgement of public law and its institution of collective punishment which violates all international law. The occupying army's imposition of arbitrary authority that witnesses the deportation of mayors of towns and villages, the imposition of house arrest

and village arrest on the leaders of communities, without trial, has undermined the legitimate function of municipal councils. Furthermore, the arbitrary installation of settlements on confiscated Palestinian land indicates to us that the Israeli army has no intention of returning the West Bank to the Palestinian people, as prescribed by the United Nations and international law. In contrast to these settlements, we abhor the plight of the Palestinian refugees in the camps.

As longstanding members of various major U.S. trade unions, we are deeply disappointed at not having been granted a meeting with the Histadrut. We were informed that the Histadrut maintains its contacts through the bureaucracy of the AFL-CIO. We would like to point out that U.S. trade unionists do not require permission from the bureaucracy of the AFL-CIO to meet, welcome and meet with visiting trade unionists from any part of the world, including Israel and Palestine.

Upon reading the material given us by the Histadrut, we were impressed with the espoused principles and accomplishments of this organization. However, we notice that in their literature there is no reference to the "Palestinian" worker. This concerns

us. We are dismayed by the Histadrut's frustrating efforts to learn more fully about the trade union movement in Israel.

We were deeply impressed and encouraged by the commitment of the Palestinian people in their unity of purpose to establish a Palestinian state. We are impressed by their commitment to eradicate illiteracy amongst their people, and at the same time provide the opportunity of higher education to the future generations of Palestinian children, in whose hands rest the future of Palestine. We are encouraged by the willingness to recognise the State of Israel, by the Palestinian people, and their immense desire to live in peace with their Israeli brothers and sisters. We have found the Palestinian people to be warm, friendly and hospitable, with great admiration for the American people.

Fully aware of the Holocaust and of the deep commitment of the Israeli that such a diabolical atrocity will never be perpetuated upon them again, we sincerely hope and appeal to the social conscience of all Israelis for peace and justice for the Palestinian people. We hope that those courageous Israelis we met and talked to who advocated peace and self-determination for the Palestinians will continue their

struggle and be successful in convincing the Israeli people to that end. We further hope that the American people will also become more conscious and sympathetic to the Palestinian cause. We believe this is in the best interests of both Israeli and Palestinian workers, and we will work diligently towards that end.

We leave the Middle East hoping that our presence here will in some small way return peace and stability to this troubled sector of the world. We leave you with the thought of solidarity among working people throughout the world.

Joe Carnegie,
Harlem Fightback

George Cole,
United Steelworkers

Alan Fisher,
United Steelworkers

Pete Kelly,
United Auto Workers

Tom Lomagan,
American Newspaper Guild

Raymond Lee,
AFL-CIO

سازمان اطلاعات

med charitable institute
Dr. Albert Schweitzer

African hospital revisited

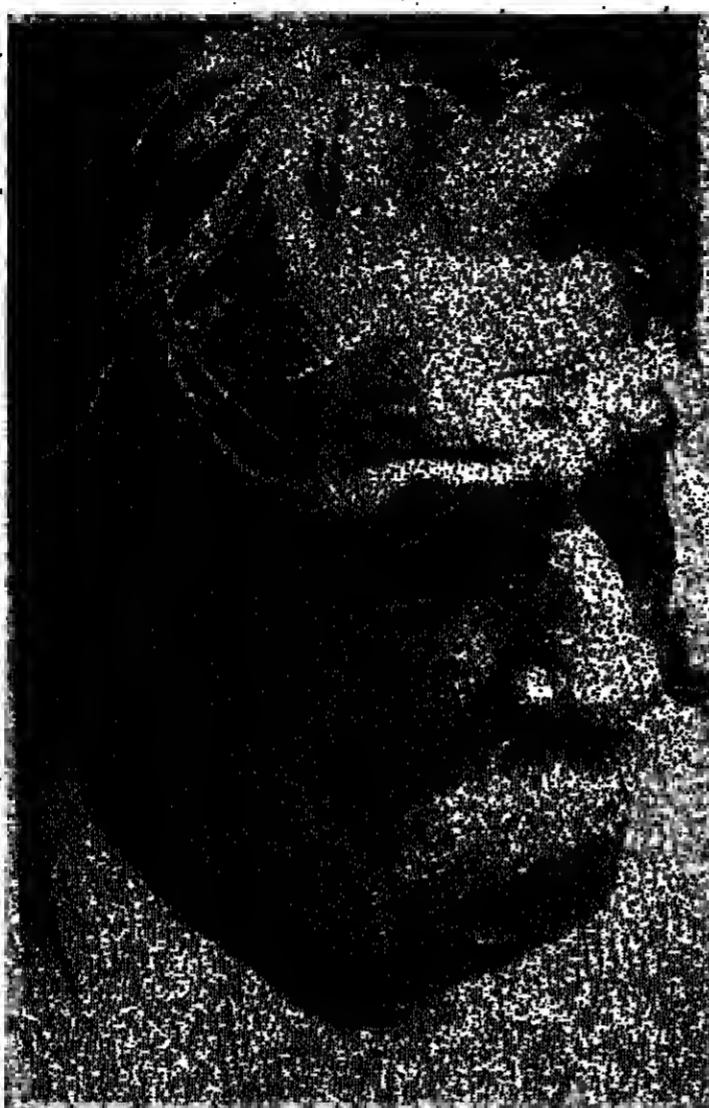
By John Bartram

LAMBARENE — The heavy canoe sliced through the muddy waters of the river just south of the equator, dense tropical forest slipped either side.
From a single log of the okoume tree and driven by a powerful outboard motor, the wept up to the small spit of which serves as a landing or the hospital.
A few yards up the path on the right is a cemetery with a simple stone in the middle of it: "Here lies Dr. Albert Schweitzer born 14.1.1875 died 15."
Lying his back on a brilliant as the theologian, philosopher and musician, Dr. Schweitzer spent his last years in this virgin forest in 1913

to devote his life to treating people maimed by tropical diseases for whom there was no other form of hope.
Today mangoes, bananas, palm trees, lianas and other tough-stemmed shrubs flourish all round the old tin-roofed hospital he built here in what was then considered one of the most remote and inaccessible spots on earth.
Now 5,000 people a year visit the hospital, attracted by the ideals which drove Dr. Schweitzer from a university professor's seat in Strasbourg to the equatorial rain forests and won him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1952.
But they no longer have to make the arduous 280 kilometre boat trip up the winding river Ogooue from port Genil on Gabon's Atlantic coast.
There is still a bumpy five-hour

ride by bush taxi along the dusty laserte tracks through the jungle, but most visitors prefer to take the daily half-hour plane trip from the capital, Libreville. A few minutes in an open van brings them from the airport to the canoes which ferry them upstream to the hospital.
The hospital itself has also changed out of all recognition since Dr. Schweitzer set up his first primitive practice here nearly 70 years ago.
Most of the medical treatment is no longer carried out in the orig-

inal buildings which will become a museum and house relatives who accompany patients.
A new, but still partly unused, four million dollar complex of air-conditioned operating theatres and pharmacy, wards, research laboratories, consulting rooms, radiology unit and kitchen was inaugurated in January.
In the rooms Dr. Schweitzer occupied, the bookshelves are lined with tomes of philosophy and piles of fading yellow letters. His writing and medical instruments are neatly laid out on the



Dr. Albert Schweitzer

table and his hat covered in white cloth hangs on the wall just above an upright piano, long ago rendered useless by the tropical heat and humidity.
More than 900 people now live in the hospital complex making up a complete community of doctors, nurses, electricians, mechanics, carpenters and administrators to care for the sick.
Maria Lagendyk, now 74, came to Lambarene in 1938 from the Netherlands as a nurse and has stayed ever since. "There have been changes in Europe since then and it is normal that we should change as well. Dr. Schweitzer always said that would be necessary after his death. Now we have a school as well here."
Among the staff currently working at the hospital, 35 are expatriates, predominantly French and Swiss although Canada, Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and the U.S. are also represented.
Two of the newcomers are Harvard medical students Neil Doherty, 25, and Tamsin Knox, 26, both on a three-month scholarship to learn about tropical medicine.
After three weeks at Lambarene, Mr. Doherty is most struck by its leper colony, named "the village of light" by Dr. Schweitzer. It operates as a self-contained community housing about 110 cases.
"I live in constant fear when I work in the leper colony that I could catch leprosy. It would be a terrible thing to catch, especially if you want to become a total doctor, because you could only treat lepers," he says.
Thanks to modern drugs and early diagnosis the number of lepers has shrunk dramatically during the past few years.
Tropical cancer and tuberculosis, elephantiasis, loa loa and bilharziasis are among the many tropical diseases which are either prevalent or under research here. Small children often catch bilharziasis by bathing in stagnant water. This breeds microbes which produce worms that get into the blood stream and settle in the bladder and intestines before spreading slowly throughout the body. Preventive medicine is playing an increasing role in Lambarene.

Individual doctors or nurses now go into the surrounding villages to instruct mothers on health, hygiene and diet.
"Diet is one of the major problems here since there is a lot of iron deficiency and they eat too many carbohydrates such as bananas, bread, manioc and taro," says Miss Knox.
In one extreme case local superstition led one woman to bleed to death because she refused a blood transfusion and her relatives would not go against her wishes. This illustrates the continuing debate about medicine in Africa — whether to provide sophisticated care or to only do what people want or find acceptable.
For the hospital's administrative director, Yves Scheidecker, there is no question about the role that Lambarene and its doctors should play. "I am a romantic but not here. We are here to do professional job and often it is very hard."
The hospital was threatened with closure during the 1970s due to lack of money and weak organisation, but recovered when Gabon decided to inject new funds.
The hospital depends on its water purification plant and electricity generators to survive. Any breakdown of its sophisticated medical equipment can also cause enormous problems in obtaining spare parts quickly from Europe.
At present four doctors plus two medical students work here, although there are sometimes, twice as many doctors when enough money is available. Most stay only for a maximum 18-month contract and then return to Europe.
The hospital is run by an international foundation and its 1.5 million dollar budget this year will probably be financed mainly by Switzerland, West Germany and Gabon and by donations raised by the various International Albert Schweitzer committees.
According to its annual report large sums are still needed if plans for new buildings and for restoring Schweitzer's original hospital are to be realised by the end of next year.

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ECONOMY

World cereal production will recover, FAO says

ROME, Sept. 4 (R) — World cereal production is set to recover this year after two years of had harvests while trade in grains is expected to reach record levels, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said.

FAO's monthly report raised its estimate for world cereal output this year to between 1.48 and 1.54 million tonnes, an increase of between 45 and 100 million tonnes on last year's figure.

But cereal supplies will increase only moderately in 1981/82 because stocks are low and may be hard to replenish, it said. World cereal stocks at the start of the season are forecast at 224 million tonnes, down from 251 million tonnes last year.

The report said rising demand was expected to absorb most of the increase in production. But many crops were still vulnerable to weather developments and the larger supplies forecast were still not guaranteed, it added.

If production reached only the bottom end of the forecast range, world stocks would have to be drawn down further to maintain consumption.

World trade in cereals may reach a record 215 to 223 million tonnes in 1981/82, up from an estimated 206 million tonnes in the previous season.

The report attributed much of the anticipated increase in demand to higher wheat imports by developing countries.

B.P. pays £910m in taxes

LONDON, Sept. 4 (R) — British Petroleum (B.P.) has handed government revenue collectors £910 million (\$1.69 billion), which it considers the biggest single tax payment ever made anywhere in the world.

The payout covered part of B.P.'s tax bill for the first six months of 1981 on its earnings from North Sea oil production. B.P., among the world's top seven oil multinationals, operates the Forties field, largest in the British sector of the North Sea.

It calculates that 90 per cent of North Sea profits go in tax and that its own tax bill for the year ended in June, including yesterday's payment, will run close to two billion sterling (\$3.75 billion).

Stockbroker analysts predict that B.P. profits for the April-June quarter, due tomorrow, will be down on levels for the second quarter of 1980, partly because of its tax burden.

Oil companies, including partly state-owned B.P. have campaigned for a thorough review of oil tax policy, arguing that the size of the levy and frequent tax changes — eight in the past 18 months — are discouraging exploration.

Last April Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, hungry for revenue but reluctant to borrow and thereby stoke up inflation, imposed a new supplementary petroleum duty.

Falling oil revenue forces Nigeria to cut public spending

LAGOS, Sept. 4 (R) — A steep fall in Nigeria's earnings from oil in recent months has forced some of its 19 state governments to announce fierce cuts in public spending.

In the last two weeks, the state government of Kano, in the north, has cut civil servants' salaries while the western state of Ogun has slashed spending on capital projects. Two other states, Bende and Ondo, face problems with salary payments.

Last week Nigeria announced a four dollars a barrel discount on its oil, reducing the price to \$36, to try to boost flagging sales. These are now down to 770,000 barrels a day (b/d) from 1.9 million b/d at the beginning of the year.

The slump in exports will mean a shortfall of some \$3.5 billion. Nigeria's planned oil revenue for this year, Oll provides 90 per cent of Nigeria's export earnings.

The funds allocated to the state by the national assembly has fallen for short of their original expectations. The federal government has also accused the states of over spending, saying they are responsible for their problems.

Oil price shock still looms despite OPEC disarray

By Nicholas Moore

LONDON — OPEC is in disarray but that is nothing unusual and if oil runs short again later in the 1980s the exporters' differences do not mean consumers would be spared another price shock, oil company executives contend.

"Reports of our death are greatly exaggerated," said Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah of Kuwait — echoing Mark Twain — at an August 21 news conference in Geneva, where OPEC failed yet again to fix a common oil price in the face of a world glut.

Oil executives say it looks as if a disorderly scramble by most of OPEC to charge more than moderate Saudi Arabia when the oil market was tight will now be followed by a disorderly retreat towards the Saudi floor level of \$32 a barrel.

The Saudis are pledged to defend that; on Tuesday they announced a 10 per cent decrease in production. So it seems the average price will drop only a little from \$34.25 now.

Meanwhile OPEC divisions do not remove the long-term risk of a new jump in prices. Market analysts say it was not OPEC unity that enabled the 13 members to lift prices by 170 per cent between

1978 and the end of 1980, the second OPEC price "shock" after the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

In fact, it was during that feverish bout of price hikes that the pricing structure of OPEC (the organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) fell apart.

Prices soared when the Shah's downfall resulted in a slump in Iran's exports. Panic-buying by the West and Japan created a sellers' market and OPEC pricing militants Libya, Algeria and Iran led the others in marking quotes higher and higher.

The "hawks" mostly were politically unsympathetic towards the West. Some, like Algeria, had large populations but small oil reserves. They needed to turn their oil into cash as rapidly as the market would let them.

But Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter and a U.S. ally, has billions of surplus petrodollars invested in vulnerable Western economies. With huge reserves it

is also anxious not to stamper the hard-currency West right out of OPEC oil.

In 1979 and 1980, therefore, although the Saudis joined in the price scramble, their quotes lagged behind others. The crisis torpedoed OPEC's traditional unified price structure based on an agreed rate for the "marker" Saudi light crude.

While the Saudis charge \$32 others range to \$37 for similar grades and up to \$40 for top-quality oil."

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki

OPEC seized control of the market from Western multinationals back in 1973, would end in a disastrous glut.

That has now happened, with the majority facing the novel prospect of having to cut quotes. In 1980 and again this year world oil demand plunged, as the high price pushed the West deeper into recession and consumers reacted to it by saving petrol and burning more coal and gas.

Now that the glut has arrived, buyers are walking away from the higher-priced exporters while the

When OPEC met in Geneva in the third week of August the majority was sufficiently rattled as to be ready to climb with the Saudis a new \$34 base price, meaning price cuts by all except Saudi Arabia which would have gone up two dollars. OPEC sources said only Iraq and Venezuela finally held out.

Sheikh Yamani thereupon said he would leave his price down at \$32 and leave market pressures to force the price reductions that could not be negotiated.

Nigeria, its sales down below 40 per cent of January levels, led the way, offering a four-dollar discount on its \$40 official price. Algeria and Libya tried to stave off price cuts by offering to harter their oil. Japanese buyers threatened to walk out on smaller Gulf exporters.

mentators rejoice in OPEC's difficulties, there appears to be a clear limit to how far Saudi Arabia will let the price of the barrel fall.

Looking to the longer term, however, the Saudis seek an 18-month price freeze and then very gradual annual increases. One oil company, British Petroleum, thinks that at the end of the century the real oil price may be no higher than now.

OPEC is today producing at only two-thirds of its capacity, yet there is no hint of a world oil shortage, so it can be argued that a true energy crisis in which demand finally outruns supply is something that will never happen.

Other energy analysts suggest, however, that the danger of another price "shock" cannot be ruled out.

The former U.S. Energy Secretary, James Schlesinger, argued recently that oil demand is bound to revive — a goal Sheikh Yamani says his pricing moderation is intended to achieve.

With OPEC output rebounding towards its ceiling, a new Middle East political upset might again interrupt supplies and trigger another round of 1979-style panic-buying, Mr. Schlesinger said.

The following table shows how non-communist world oil demand and the OPEC floor price have moved since 1973 when OPEC took control of the international oil market. (In millions of barrels per day and dollars per barrel).

	Demand	Price
1973	47.9	2.10
1975	45.1	10.46
1977	49.6	11.35
1979	51.5	24.00
1980	49.4	28.00
1981	47.8	32.00

*International Energy Agency (IEA) estimate

OPEC next meets in Abu Dhabi on December 10.

Ian Seymour, news editor of the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), regarded in the industry as an authoritative oil newsletter, reported after the Geneva meeting:

"Probably all one can say with any degree of confidence is that the average price of OPEC crudes, now in the region of \$34.25 a barrel, will drift downwards towards the Saudi level — but how far, how fast, is anyone's guess."

"But what is most important from OPEC's point of view and most significant from the world standpoint is that a firm floor price does exist." Mr. Seymour added, meaning the Saudi \$32 benchmark which Sheikh Yamani reiterated he is ready to defend.

Western bankers say the Saudis could afford to cut their output to about seven million barrels daily, from a projected nine million in September, which would probably tighten the market enough to make the \$32 floor impregnable. While some Western com-

Yamani regularly warned colleagues that to continue the race for yet higher prices, begun when

moderate Saudis are scarcely troubled by the consumer revolt.

OPEC output has slumped from nearly 32 million barrels a day (b/d) in 1979 to less than 22 million now. Yet Saudi production has actually risen, and from being about one-third of the 1979 OPEC total it was this summer nearly half.

With the "hawks" on the defensive, the Saudis served notice that a return to a unified price, which would give everyone a more-or-less equal chance in the fight for sales, must be achieved in a way that would not raise the average cost of the OPEC barrel.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 4 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8425/35	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1977/80	Canadian dollar
	2.4100/20	West German marks
	2.6820/60	Dutch guilders
	2.0960/90	Swiss francs
	39.55/60	Belgian francs
	5.7950/8050	French francs
	1212.25/1213.25	Italian lire
	229.80/230.00	Japanese yen
	5.1955/65	Swedish crowns
	6.0530/40	Norwegian crowns
	7.5810/35	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	437.00/439.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 4 (R) — Share prices closed lower in moderate turnover with most of the falls occurring in early trading as the market reacted to sharp falls on Wall Street and a £24 million rights issue from John Brown, dealers said. At 1500, the FT 100 was down 14.2 at 553.8.

Electricals led falls, with GEC and Ferranti down 20p apiece. In industrials, John Brown was down 9p following the rights announcement, and others such as Guest Keen, ICI and Unilever shed 5p or 6p.


U.S. and Canadian were lower where traded.

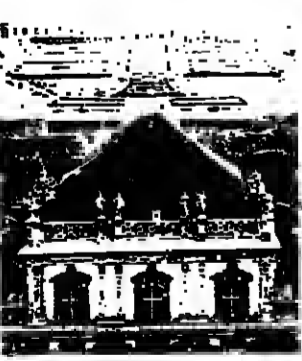


Among leaders, Bowater was down 10p amid fears of a possible rights issue, but Glaxo was a bright spot, gaining a net 6p at 41.4p following news the U.K. government had given the go ahead for an anti-ulcer drug. Recent weak feature RTZ was down a further 25p at 532p.

Gold shares closed with falls of up to 250 cents as concern over tension in South West Africa (Namibia) and exchange rate considerations outweighed the influence of the firmer bullion price. Oils had falls of 4p to 6p as in B.P. and Shell.

Government bonds ended a quiet day with falls of up to 7/8 point, prompted largely by falls on the New York bond market, dealers said.

FLY TO VIENNA



ALIA's Boeing 747 take off four times every week on its non-stop flight to Vienna, Austria. VIENNA, Europe's capital of romance and music of museums and parks.

VIENNA, The gateway to Eastern Europe. Fly ALIA's Boeing 747 to Vienna Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday departing Amman at 11.00 a.m. and arriving Vienna at 3:00 p.m.

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FOR SALE OR RENT



- 5-storey apartment building close to Middle East Hotel, Shmeisani on hill overlooking all Amman.
- Each floor single first class apartment of 260 sq. metres.
- Ground floor fully furnished with new super quality furniture. Other apartments unfurnished, separate entrances and separate central heating for every floor.

Total sale or rent

Contact Tel: 65562 from 9 — 2 p.m. and 4 — 8 p.m.

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Three bedrooms, living room, sitting room, dining room, three bathrooms with telephone, central heating. Location Shmeisani.

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Penthouse apartment of single bedroom, sitting room, spacious terrace, overlooking Amman. Centrally heated. Location: Shmeisani.

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JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

TENDER No. 43/81

Material for Spun Prestressed Concrete Poles for South Rural Electrification Project

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for the tender No. 43/81 — Material for Spun Prestressed Concrete Poles for South Rural Electrification Project. The material is mainly reinforcing steel.

This tender will be financed by the WORLD BANK, accordingly only contractors from the countries which are members in the WORLD BANK in addition to Switzerland and Taiwan are invited to participate in this tender. One set of tender documents for this tender can be collected from:

Jordan Electricity Authority
Tenders Section — Purchasing Dept.
5th Circle — Jabal Amman

at a non-refundable amount of JD 15 for one copy of the tender.

JEA is prepared to send tender documents to contractors outside Jordan by airmail against the payment of the due fees as shown above.

The last date for receiving offers on this tender will be at 12:00 noon of Saturday 17th October 1981 and to be submitted to the secretary of the tendering committee on the above address, offers should be accompanied with bid bonds equal to two per cent of the tender price.

VARIOUS HOUSE HOLD EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

a.o.: Furniture, Electrical equipment, etc.

Pls. phone 844539 from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

SECRETARY WANTED

A contracting company in Amman needs a secretary with high command of English, typing and telex. Short-hand is preferable but not necessary. Americans, English and Germans with good English may apply.

For interview please call 66432

Got something on your mind? Let the Jordan Times hear about it!

سنة من العمل

Jarrar's two goals give Wihdat a much deserved victory

MAN, Sept. 4 (J.T.) — Jarrar regained their confidence this afternoon with a victory over Jazzera at the City Stadium. Following a surprise defeat by Ein in last week, Wihdat d themselves up and had usly prepared well for's match.

Jazzera dominated the first half with Jazzerah having little of the play. Most chances went in Wihdat's favour and on the odd occasion Jazzera had a run with the ball.

Table with 3 columns: Player Name, Goals, Assists. Includes Ein Kareem, Amman, Faisally.

English League, F.A. decide on footballers' release

LONDON, Sept. 4 (R) — There will be no English football League First Division matches on November 14 following the agreement to release players on the Saturday before the World Cup matches on November 18, a League official said today.

Hungary, Portugal and the Soviet Union respectively. Each English First Division club had at least one name on the lists, so the complete programme for November 14 has been called off.

IAAF reject Plucknett's appeal

ROME, Sept. 4 (R) — An appeal by American Beo Plucknett, who forfeited his world discus record when he was banned for using anabolic steroids, was rejected by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) today.

Plucknett and Australian Gael Mulhall, the Commonwealth women's shot champion, were banned from international athletics after positive dope tests at the Pacific Conference Games in New Zealand seven months ago.

IAAF O.K.'s athletes payments

ROME, Sept. 4 (R) — No limit will be placed on the money track and field stars may earn from advertising in what was described today as 'a fair deal for the top athlete.'

emered by their success on the track and it will be up to the marketing men to decide how much a particular contract is worth.

E. Germans, Soviets look set to dominate European swimming

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, Sept. 4 (R) — East Germany's powerful women and the all-round strength of the Soviet Union seem certain to continue their domination at the European Swimming Championships which open here tomorrow.

Only Romanian hacketroker Carmeo Bunaciu breaks through the East Germans heading the latest European women's ranking lists, with 17-year-old Ute Geweniger having a chance of becoming the new East German superwoman with a possible sweep of five individual goals.

Man City pay £1.2m for Francis

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 4 (R) — England striker Trevor Francis, Britain's first one million sterling soccer player, yesterday completed his second seven-figure transfer.

Francis, 27, moved from former European champions Nottingham Forest to Manchester City for 1.2 million sterling. He is expected to make his debut at Stoke tomorrow.

Ironically, City manager John Bond's failure with another one million sterling bid paved the way for Francis' departure from Forest two-and-a-half years after he joined them amid much ballyhoo from Birmingham City.

Bond tried unsuccessfully to sign Justin Fashanu from his former club Norwich. But the England 'B' forward went to Forest, giving manager Brian Clough an overcrowded stable of strikers.

At least one had to go, and the prospect of an independent tribunal slashing Francis' valuation when his present contract expires next May persuaded Clough to encourage the deal.

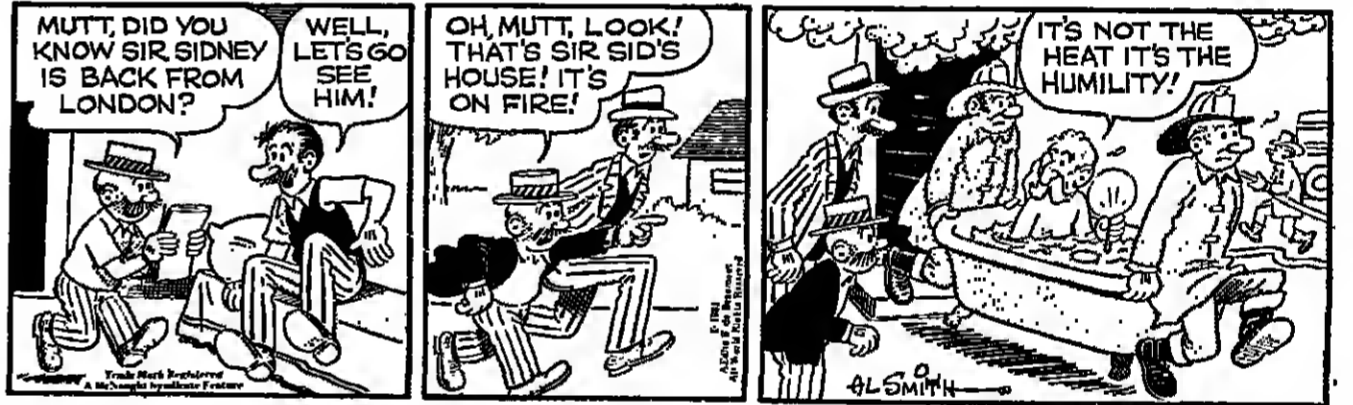
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Environmentalists oppose Olympics site

O, Sept. 4 (R) — Environmentalists who oppose Nagoya to host the 1988 Olympic Games will be against city and sports in Baden-Baden, West Germany, this month when the local Olympic Committee meets to choose the venue, representatives said today.

Motoyama. The IOC session starting on Sept. 30 will decide between Nagoya and the South Korean capital of Seoul, the only other candidate for the 1988 summer games.

Japan hosted the 1964 summer Olympics in Tokyo and the 1972 winter games in Sapporo.

Nagoya, Japan's fourth largest city, is ready to spend up to \$3.6 billion for the proposed games. The Japanese government, facing huge financial shortfalls, has asked the city to reduce the cost by an unspecified amount.

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN 1981 by Chicago Tribune

South vulnerable. Deals: NORTH ♠ K 10 9 3, ♥ A K 5, ♦ A 5 4 3, ♣ Q 10. EAST ♠ 4, ♥ 8, ♦ Q J 9 8 2, ♣ 6 2.

and declarer was now in dummy with no sound way to get back to her hand and no clear line of play to assure the contract.

Declarer decided that her best chance was to find East with 5-5 in his announced two-suiter, so she cashed the ace of diamonds to remove East's last card in that suit, then followed with ace and another heart. East won, but had no exit. A club return would run to declarer's queen, while a heart would allow declarer to stuff a club from hand while ruffing in dummy. She could then cross to her hand with the ace of clubs for a second spade finesse. Either way, the contract was secure.

It is not clear how declarer should tackle the hand if the conventional bid had not told her exactly what East's distribution was likely to be. However, that does not excuse West for failing to defeat four spades.

It was obvious that the queen of spades was not going to win a trick, so West might as well have put it to good use. West should ruff his partner's heart trick with the lady, cash the ace of spades and queen of diamonds, to complete the defensive book, then simply exit with the fourth diamond. Now declarer has no way to avoid the loss of a club trick for down one.

Yes, we admit that declarer could always have made the contract by playing west for the exact distribution he held, but the winning line, as we mentioned earlier, is by no means obvious.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

A word game section with scrambled words: PLUJE, UNAF, SLUDOH, ONSWID. Includes a cartoon of a man at a typewriter and instructions to unscramble the words.

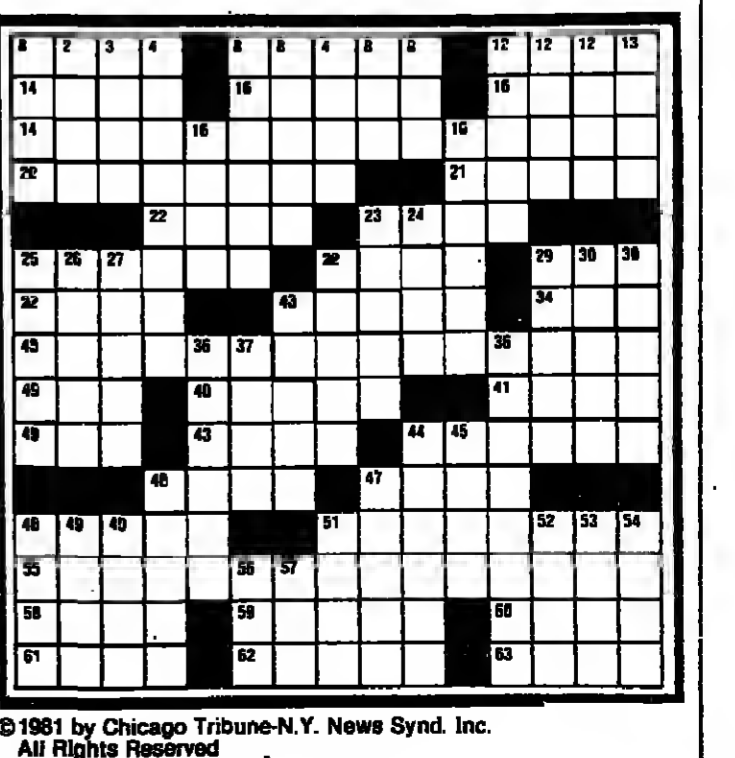
FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to engage in activities that can give you the greatest satisfaction. Be sure to use your full mental and physical qualifications to gain your aims. Use common sense. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your appearance and take the right treatments to improve it. Seek the company of those who can make you feel happier.

THE Daily Crossword by Arthur W. Palmat

- ACROSS 1 Canvas cover, 5 Form a cartel, 10 soap (flattery), 14 Exchange rate, 15 Fields, 16 Wing Fr., 17 Twin brothers, 20 Learned paper, 21 Horse part, 22 Shipshape, 23 Julius, 26 Fishing need, 29 Smyrna, 32 Lake or canal, 33 River in France, 34 Women's rights effort, 35 Brother and sister, 39 Noah's cratt, 40 Silly ass, 41 Supreme Court number, 42 Headland, 43 Droops, 44 City near Philadelphia, 46 Royal title, 47 Ghostly, 48 As a companion, 51 Church function, 55 Pals, 58 Stravinsky, 59 Logrolling contest, 60 Advantage, 61 Bender, 62 Memorial stone heap, 63 Wapiti, DOWN 1 Savoir faire, 2 Cultura medium, 3 React to yeast, 4 Small (trivia), 5 Boat basin, 6 Obiterata, 7 M. Coty, 8 Rose, 9 Sixth sense, 10 Witch city, 11 Certain paintings, 12 Chimney channel, 13 Sermon theme, 18 Elevator man, 19 dictum, 23 Behind time, 24 "Lord of the...", 25 Composer, 26 Cockatoo, 27 Ice arenas, 28 Marriage announcement, 29 Malodorous, 30 Dunne, 31 Greek physician, 33 Dog's skin disease, 36 Annapolis graduate, 37 Ananias, 38 Trapp, 44 Landed, 45 Quick drink, 47 Pied, 48 Entrance, 49 Lake: Sp., 50 Malville novel, 51 1551, 52 "Time and... wait...", 53 "A - to Live", 54 River to North Sea, 56 Bow, 57 Free from taboo, in Hawaii



WORLD

Soviet drills begin on eve of Solidarity congress

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (R) — The Soviet Union began large-scale air and sea manoeuvres around Poland's borders today and warned that its armed forces were ready to defend socialism against Western interference.

Western defence experts have described the nine-day land, sea and air operation as the Soviet Union's biggest exercise since world war II.

A spokesman for the Swedish defence staff said in Stockholm that about 608 Soviet ships, including the 30,000-ton aircraft

carrier Kiev, were anchored off the Lithuanian coast. Moscow has acknowledged that reserve troops and civilian transport have been called up for the manoeuvres though it insists their scope is strictly limited.

But a front-page editorial in the defence ministry newspaper

Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) today reminded soldiers they could be called on at any time to defend communist power in allied countries if it were considered to be threatened.

"In these conditions Soviet forces see it as their duty to guard firmly the achievements of socialism...and to tirelessly increase alertness and military preparedness and strengthen discipline and organisation," it said.

The Swedish defence spokesman said Sweden did not know what form exactly the manoeuvres would take but was watching the

Baltic Sea closely. The 17,000-ton helicopter carrier Leningrad and the 13,000-ton troop-landing ship Ivan Rogov are also among the Soviet fleet which has gathered in the Baltic over several weeks.

Western diplomats in Moscow believe the Kremlin will closely monitor the first annual congress of the Polish free trade union Solidarity which begins in Gdansk tomorrow for any indications that its right wing is gaining influence.

Warsaw's decision to allow Solidarity television time before and during the congress and a strike alert in Bydgoszcz today will be viewed anxiously in Moscow, the diplomats said.

Soviet-style Marxist doctrine requires that the mass media be entirely under the control of the Communist Party.

Yesterday the government newspaper Izvestia denied Western suggestions that the military exercises were linked to events in Poland. It said malicious anti-Soviet rumours had been circulated to deflect attention from NATO manoeuvres in the North-ern Atlantic.

Solidarity congress

In Poland, the Solidarity free trade union prepared today for its first national congress in a defiant mood despite a warning by the authorities that they would

declare a state of emergency if necessary.

The warning was given in a speech by party leader Stanislaw Kania to the party's Central Committee yesterday and published in today's press.

"Our enemies are saying that

the authorities will surely not declare a state of emergency in Poland," Mr. Kania said.

"I wish to state with all vigour and calm that in defence of socialism the authorities will resort to all means deemed necessary," he said.

Pretoria denies charges of new attacks in Angola

Johannesburg, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — Radio Mozambique said today that South Africa has launched a new offensive against Angola, but a South African military spokesman called the report "ridiculous propaganda."

The broadcast, monitored in Johannesburg, quoted "official Angolan sources" as reporting the new military action about 225 kilometres north of the South-West African (Namibian) border. Mozambique, like Angola, is a former Portuguese colony with a Marxist government.

ANGOP, the official Angolan news agency, made no mention of a new offensive today, but it quoted the Angolan defence ministry as saying that 11,000 South African troops were occupying a southern province.

South Africa has said it was withdrawing its troops after killing nearly 400 Angolan soldiers and SWAPO guerrillas, but no timetable was announced. Foreign journalists who have been to the battle area and several sources here said they believe the withdrawal is complete.

ANGOP, monitored in Lisbon, said nearly all the southern province of Cunene and its capital city of N'Giva had been occupied by South African forces backed up with heavy armour.

A South African military spokesman called the report of a new invasion "ridiculous propaganda" timed to today's opening of a United Nations General Assembly session on South-West Africa (Namibia). The session was called by African nations to protest South African rule in South-West Africa.

65 Czech miners die in explosion

PRAVN, Czechoslovakia Sept. 4 (A.P.) — Sixty-five miners were killed yesterday in an explosion in a deep coal mine near the city of Most, the official news agency ITK reported today.

It was not immediately known what caused the explosion. The agency said 105 miners were in the north Bohemian Bown coal mine when the explosion took place. The explosion reportedly took place at the Pluto mine of the Victorius February mining enterprise, which is believed to have eight brown coal mines.

It was the worst mining accident in Czechoslovakia since a gas explosion in the Ostrava-Karvina coal mines in March 1977.

Cairo police break up demonstrations

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (R) — Egyptian riot police fired tear gas to disperse thousands of Muslim food-demonstrators who marched on Cairo's Coptic cathedral today to protest against the arrest of Muslim militants.

Trouble started after Friday prayers at the Al-Nour mosque when university students and other Muslim hardliners streamed down Ramses Street in east Cairo towards the cathedral.

About 100 metres away from the walls, riot police moved into the street and fired volleys of tear gas. Scores of people collapsed in coughing fits and others turned and fled.

The demonstration followed a government crackdown on religious extremists in which 550 people have been arrested in the past 48 hours, among them leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood, mosque preachers and other Islamic militants, as well as Coptic priests.

The left-wing Unionist Progressive Party (UPP) said police also closed its headquarters today. A UPP statement said the offices were raided in the early hours and police confiscated printing presses, typewriters and party leaflets.

The small party, which has no seats in parliament, yesterday collected and distributed lists of the detainees. The office was under armed guard today and the doors

were sealed with red wax. The protest march began after speakers at Al-Nour mosque called on President Anwar Sadat to release the detained Muslims immediately. "It's a shame on Egypt," one screamed through a loudhailer.

As the congregation left it was joined by Muslims who had been praying in other mosques and a huge throng slowly headed towards the cathedral. Coptic drivers abandoned their cars and ran as the crowd pushed on.

Riot police wielding batons then moved out of sidestreets into the thoroughfare to fire tear gas. President Sadat summoned editors of government-guided newspapers to his house in the

Cairo suburb of Giza today to discuss press treatment of the round-up.

Tomorrow the president will address a joint session of parliament and announce new measures to ease tension between Muslim extremists and the Coptic Christian minority after serious clashes this summer.

Peaceful demonstrations followed Friday prayers at two other mosques in the capital.

In east Cairo about 4,000 people marched to protest against the arrest of Sheikh Abdel-Hamid Kishk, a blind preacher with a big, popular following.

But in many parts of Cairo prayers passed without protest against the round-up.

Bolivian junta names insider as boss

LAPAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — Bolivia's three-man military junta today named one of its own, army commander Gen. Celso Torrello, as president replacing Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, who resigned under pressure Aug. 4 it was announced.

Gen. Torrello's appointment came after three days of negotiations within the armed forces and was unanimously approved, said Gen. Waldo Bernal, commander of the Bolivian air force and senior member of the junta, in announcing the appointment.

The 48-year-old Gen. Torrello, army commander-in-chief and a member of the junta, will be inaugurated this afternoon to form this Central American country's 191st government since it gained independence from Spain in 1825.

The other two junta members apparently will return to military duty, leaving Gen. Torrello in full command of the government of this Andean nation of 5.5 million people.

Gen. Garcia Meza, 52, seized power in July 1980 from a civilian government and survived four coup attempts. But a fifth military revolt in August forced him to resign in favour of the junta made up of the commanders of the army, navy and air force.

Torrello, served briefly as interior minister under Gen. Garcia Meza, pledged to "lead the Bolivian nation down roads of progress, seeking by all means the welfare and the unity of the Bolivian people."

He faces Bolivia's worst economic situation in recent years and growing labour unrest. The military banned all union activities and keeps a tight grip on the nation's media.

The production, Bolivia's main export and a traditional mainstay of the nation's economy, has fallen to the lowest level in 15 years, the state mining corporation, Comibol, and private mining sector figures showed.

Local bankers said lines of foreign credit to local banks have dried up and the Central Bank has run out of foreign currency reserves, meaning it is unable to pay nearly \$3.9 billion in foreign debts. And the International Monet-

ary Fund has denied Bolivia's request for a two-year, \$230 million "standby" credit to the Central Bank until the government's economic planners take corrective fiscal measures.

Soviet-style Marxist doctrine requires that the mass media be entirely under the control of the Communist Party.

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Soviet-style Marxist doctrine requires that the mass media be entirely under the control of the Communist Party.

Yesterday the government newspaper Izvestia denied Western suggestions that the military exercises were linked to events in Poland. It said malicious anti-Soviet rumours had been circulated to deflect attention from NATO manoeuvres in the North-ern Atlantic.

Carter speaks of his presidential crises on Japanese television

OSAKA, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter today accused Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of "betraying the basic elements of the Islamic religion" by sanctioning murder and kidnapping, and said the 41-year-old Iranian religious leader is losing control of his own revolution.

In a 90-minute television interview in this western Japan city, Mr. Carter recalled his own worst foreign policy crisis—the ordeal of 52 American diplomats held hostage by Iranian students at the U.S. embassy in Tehran for 444 days. He called it "the most painful and tortuous experience of my life."

Mr. Carter said the failed rescue mission in which eight Americans died in the Iranian desert "was well rehearsed and I believe it could have been successful. My heart was broken when it was abandoned."

Mr. Carter described Khomeini as "unpredictable and weak in times of crisis," and said he betrays his own selections in government, has no loyalty to his subordinates... and has betrayed the basic elements of the Islamic religion through murders and kidnapping.

"I think his influence is on the wane," Mr. Carter said. In what was perhaps his most detailed T.V. interview since leaving office last January, Mr. Carter covered a range of topics for Kansai Television, an Osaka station that invited him to Japan on a private visit.

Mr. Carter described his last year in office as "my most difficult political year" because of rising inflation caused by the doubling of oil prices and "the frustration and embarrassment caused by Iran."

He said he had decided against development of the U.S. Air Force strategic bomber, the B-1, because it was "a mistake and a complete waste of money," and would not be able to withstand the Soviet Union's air defences. Those defences made the Cruise missile, which Mr. Carter chose instead. A more effective weapon, he said. Mr. Carter said he decided against manufacture of the neutron warhead because "I didn't find a European nation willing to deploy it."

Mr. Carter's successor, President Ronald Reagan, has decided to build the neutron device, which is designed to kill with massive doses of radiation rather than widespread explosive force, and is considered as potentially effective for battlefield use against strong Soviet armoured forces in Europe.

On arrival in Japan yesterday Mr. Carter said "I do not disagree with Reagan's decision in favour of the controversial weapon because Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia had made arms control a fruitless search."

But the former president defended his diplomatic approach toward the Soviets. He said his "duality of competition in a peaceful way and cooperation was, and still is, the proper approach."

The Soviets, Mr. Carter said, made a "serious mistake" by intervening with their army in Afghanistan. Stressing that he was not criticising the United States, European allies for their uneven support of the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviets and boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, he said, "a nation like the United States, which is one of the two superpowers, sometimes has to act alone."

He said that if the Soviets had not become embroiled in Afghanistan, "and had not been condemned by the world, they would be in Poland today."

The former president said there will be no "sound and permanent peace" in the Middle East until the involved parties recognise the right of their neighbours to exist and the Palestinians are given a homeland and a voice in their future.

Mr. Carter said he was "well prepared to be president," and that in comparison with past presidents, "I think I came out very well in public opinion."

He said he has 6,000 pages of diary from his four years in the White House from which he is writing his memoirs.

Mr. Carter came to Japan for a six-day private visit following a 10-day visit to China.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Agnes hits Japan, S. Korea, China

SEOUL, Sept. 4 (R) — Typhoon Agnes fizzled out over the Sea of Japan today after killing more than 70 people as it raged a trail of destruction through parts of South Korea and eastern China. Officials in South Korea's southern and eastern coastal belt, battered by the typhoon for two days, said 58 people were killed and 29 were missing. Landslides, floods and other accidents caused by Agnes injured 38 people and property damage was estimated at \$24 million. Nearly 30,000 people were made homeless, 167 fishing boats sunk or damaged, crops ruined and hundreds of roads made impassable, officials said. In the eastern town of Chunchon, kangaroos, deer, and peacocks were among more than 100 animals drowned when a zoo was flooded. The typhoon was officially downgraded to a tropical storm as it headed away over the Sea of Japan today after brushing Japan's main southern island of Kyushu. Agnes hit China's east coast around Shanghai where officials said 14 people were feared dead. The official New China News Agency said nearly 300 fishing boats capsized, sea walls collapsed or were breached in 200 places and more than 100,000 troops and civilians were called out to watch the banks of the swollen River Huangpu in Shanghai.

Bomb explodes in American Centre

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — A bomb exploded at the American Cultural Centre in the Lesotho capital of Maseru last night, the South African Broadcasting Corp. reported. A spokesman for the U.S. embassy in Maseru reached by telephone said that when the office opened this morning a window was cracked. But he said he did not know what had caused it. The spokesman said the damage was minimal and no one was hurt. Meanwhile, the South African Press Association said another bomb went off at a bar belonging to the Lesotho minister of agriculture and that several people were injured by flying glass. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for both the blasts.

Hilarion Capucci refused a U.S. visa

ROME, Sept. 4 (R) — The United States refused a visa to Monsignor Hilarion Capucci, the controversial Greek Catholic archbishop, because of his links with "terrorist or subversive groups," a U.S. embassy spokesman said yesterday. Mr. Capucci, a former archbishop of Jerusalem, holds an Algerian passport. The spokesman said the State Department had been consulted about the decision and the Algerian embassy had been informed of the refusal. The prelate, a consistent supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was imprisoned by Israel for gun-running in 1974 but was released in 1977 following an appeal from Pope Paul VI.

Soviet Armenian executed for murder

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (R) — An Armenian has been executed for shooting dead two Soviet policemen who were trying to arrest him, according to a Georgian newspaper. The daily Zarya Vostoka said Omar Khachaturov, an Armenian living in the city of Tbilisi, shot dead two detectives who went to arrest him for illegal possession of arms in March 1978. The Georgian government had turned down an appeal for clemency, it added.

Carter's nephew charged with burglary

OROVILLE, California, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter's nephew, William Carter Spann, pleaded guilty to an attempted burglary charge Wednesday in Butte County superior court. Mr. Spann, who was paroled from prison in Dec. 1979 after serving three years for robbing two San Francisco bars, was charged with trying to break into a home last July 5. Mr. Spann was arrested with his wife, Susan, in their car in a California residential neighbourhood where police were investigating a report that a man cut himself while trying to break into a house. Officers said Mr. Spann's hand was bleeding but he was not seriously hurt. Mr. Spann, son of Jimmy Carter's sister, Gloria Carter Spann, was ordered held without bail. Superior court judge Lucien Vandegrift set sentencing for Sept. 25.

Violinist's murderer sentenced

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (R) — Neapolitan Opera stagehand Craig Crimmins was sentenced Wednesday to at least 20 years' jail for murdering Canadian-born violinist Heleen Hagnes Mintks when he kicked her off the opera house roof on July 23, 1980. Crimmins, 22, showed no emotion when Judge Richard Denton imposed the 20 years to life sentence and called the murder a "cruel, cruel, cruel and callous killing." Justice Denton stated that Crimmins murdered Mrs. Mintks, 32, after attempting to rape her, so that she would not be able to testify against him. According to the evidence Crimmins, who had been drinking heavily, met Mrs. Mintks alone in a backstage lift during an intermission in a performance of the Berlioz Ballet. She was performing as a freelance violinist.

Douglas Corp. to plead guilty to bribery charges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (R) — McDonnell Douglas Corporation has agreed to plead guilty to making illegal payments to foreign officials and to pay \$1.25 million in civil and criminal penalties, Justice Department sources have said.

Under the settlement, which has to be approved by a court, the Justice Department would drop criminal charges against four company officials, the sources said yesterday.

The charges involve sales in Pakistan, the Philippines, South Korea, Venezuela and Zaire. They said the company's board of directors agreed yesterday to accept the department's proposal for the company to plead guilty to the criminal charges. In return, the government would drop charges against the company officials.

A spokesman for the company refused to comment on the report.

The proposed settlement would require McDonnell Douglas, second largest U.S. defence contractor, to pay more than \$50,000 in criminal fines and \$1.2 million to settle the government civil suit against the firm.

The company and its officials were charged in 1979 with authorising \$1.6 million in illegal payments to promote the sale of its wide-body D.C.-10 jetliners to Pakistan.

It was also accused of making false statements to conceal payments of \$6 million to airline personnel and government officials in South Korea, the Philippines, Venezuela and Zaire.

The St. Louis-based firm was charged with concealing the \$6 million payments from the export-import bank which financed the sale of the planes to South Korea, the Philippines, Venezuela, Zaire and Pakistan.

Torrello, served briefly as interior minister under Gen. Garcia Meza, pledged to "lead the Bolivian nation down roads of progress, seeking by all means the welfare and the unity of the Bolivian people."

He faces Bolivia's worst economic situation in recent years and growing labour unrest. The military banned all union activities and keeps a tight grip on the nation's media.

The production, Bolivia's main export and a traditional mainstay of the nation's economy, has fallen to the lowest level in 15 years, the state mining corporation, Comibol, and private mining sector figures showed.

Local bankers said lines of foreign credit to local banks have dried up and the Central Bank has run out of foreign currency reserves, meaning it is unable to pay nearly \$3.9 billion in foreign debts. And the International Monet-

Rorschach Test --ink blot analysis?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (A.P.) — It started off as a parlour game, looking for signs of people, trees or dragons in blotches of ink on paper.

Now, 60 years after ink blot tests entered the serious business of psychology, they are still valuable tools in opening the doors to personality, an expert says.

Dr. John E. Exner, a clinical psychologist at Long Island University, said that though the 10 standard ink blots have not changed for decades, the process of interpreting them goes on.

"We are still trying to understand more about how people frame their responses," Dr. Exner said in an interview. "Even after all these years, there's still much to learn."

The parlour game race in Europe at the time in 1921, when the technique was pioneered, was a game called "blotto," in which people made ink blots on paper and tried to find familiar figures in them.

Dr. Rorschach, the Swiss psychiatrist who pioneered it, thought that how people interpreted the blots told something about their personalities, and he developed a system using 20 to 30 blots. The number later was cut to the 10 that millions of people around the world have seen in tests over the years.

Dr. Exner estimated that at least 40,000 Americans take the test each year and that it still is a good personality measure. But the Rorschach test doesn't mean much in itself unless the results are combined with those of other tests, he added.

"There's nothing magical about it," Dr. Exner said. "It is not thorough, it is not complete, it is not an X-ray of the mind. After all, they are just ink blots."

Dr. Exner said there are no

"right" answers to the blots and people see all kinds of things in them. But an expert can interpret what people perceive and how they do it to get clues about personality.

Pollution joins troubled Greek premier's opponents

By Victor Walker

ATHENS — A cloud started gathering in May over the head of the prime minister of Greece, Mr. George Rallis, as he went into a summer of campaigning for general elections, to be held in October.

It was grey-blue in colour, stung the eyes and caused headaches. For Mr. Rallis' right-wing New Democracy Party, it was the worst of a series of irritants, as campaigning started for one of the most crucial and least predictable elections since the Second World War. They may be forgotten once the major issues — inflation, relations with Turkey, membership of the EEC and NATO and the future of U.S. bases in Greece — are over. But the irritants are problems a more adroit Government might have avoided.

The cloud of smog hanging over Athens is not just killing anyone, not even sending more than a handful of its consumers to hos-

pital for oxygen. But the cloud is becoming almost a permanent resident of what once an Attic sky of unexcelled clarity. For the third spring in succession, swallows have not nested in Athens.

The immediate villains are industry and traffic, with winter assistance from central heating and, in summer, the ubiquitous dust of a city with little greenery. Ultimately, it is a matter of urbanisation; there are simply too many people in Athens — about 30 per cent of the country's 9.7 million population.

The government has until now preferred a long-term policy. It has announced a freeze on new industry or expansion of existing

plant in Attica, is making low-sulphur oil available from the state refinery for industry and power stations, and has announced but not yet applied tighter controls on the exhaust fumes of buses, trucks, cars and central heating.

No government could be expected simply to "close" Athens to newcomers, still drifting in from the provinces at a rate that has swelled the population of the capital by close on 500,000 in the last 10 years. Nor can it go along with such radical deterrents to migration as a higher income tax rate for Athenians, proposed by some environmentalists with no interest in votes.

But the accusation is inevitably made against a right-wing government that a cautious policy on pollution is forced on it by its close links with industry. Mr. Andreas Papandreu, the socialist opposition leader, has already asserted bluntly that Athens' pollution is the government's fault, and not just its responsibility.

Mr. Rallis' critics complain that

nothing has been said about moving the more highly polluting industries out of the area altogether — so far, only the Athens gas works is definitely going — nor about requiring the rest to invest in improved technology. Calls for the establishment of a central pollution control agency have been ignored.

A grass-roots protest movement against the city's air is developing, cultivated by the Socialist mayor of Athens, Mr. Demetrios Beis.

When Mr. Beis organised a mass demonstration and march to the Athens parliament, the government, to the distress of some of its supporters, insisted on regarding his action as politically motivated. The government has thus handed the parties of the left the slogan "Concern for the Health of our Children."

The four-day Easter holiday this year saw an unprecedented exodus from Athens, attributed in part to a desire to get away after

the February earthquakes. Some 270,000 cars left the city, and those buses that ran were unaffected by traffic jams. The result was the lowest air pollution readings in central Athens since 1977.

This inevitably increases pressure on the government to elevate traffic to the role of villain-in-chief — ignoring the fact that industry also closed for Easter — and to extend to high-pollution days driving restrictions now in force at weekends, designed to save fuel.

But the million-odd Greeks who own cars and the tens of thousands more who would like to are already smouldering over these restrictions. Despite EEC accession, a skin of taxes still makes car purchase twice as expensive in Greece as anywhere else in Western Europe, and petrol costs are said to be the highest in the EEC. Motorists could become mutinous if forced to take public transport to work whenever the cloud is particularly offensive.

especially since they attribute pollution to industry and the State-owned jalopy buses still chugging along Athens streets in clouds of blue exhaust fumes. Public transport in Athens is now permanently on the verge of breakdown.

The traffic and air-pollution problems are matched by the state of the beaches and the sea, which last year caused an outbreak of skin problems among swimmers. Athens is the only European capital without a biological sewage treatment plant. Instead, the sewage of its 3 million population is pumped untreated into the Saronic Gulf.

The upshot is a murmuring among those middle-class voters in whom Mr. Rallis ought to be able to rely over issues that should not be political issues at all.

In these circumstances, developed, Mr. Rallis has made what may be described as an unfortunate start.

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